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especially profitable concerns which have securely established themselves, and (d) the appropriation by the community of the unearned increment in land.

If the Liberal Party were sincerely to adopt this policy (which is doubtful, when the power of the large industrial and capitalistic interests in the party is considered), it and the Labor Party would have enough in common to ally them on an internal program for at least a decade and perhaps for a generation.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

*University of Chicago.*

*The Case of Korea: A Collection of the Evidence on the Japanese Domination of Korea, and on the Development of the Korean Independence Movement.* By HENRY CHUNG. With Foreword by Hon. Selden P. Spencer. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1921. Pp. 365.)

The nature of this book is correctly stated in the title. Dr. Chung, who is an American-educated Korean, has brought together a great amount of evidence, of uneven value, to support the case of the Korean political leaders against Japan. Because of his industry in gathering this material, and in properly citing it, as well as because of his personal knowledge of the inside operations of the national movement, the book is of much immediate interest and of some permanent value.

In his foreword, Senator Spencer truly states: "Civilization demands the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth." But this book cannot be said to measure up to that standard. The whole truth does not consist in omitting every explanatory element, and Dr. Chung, in spite of his scholarly training, has presented a piece of special pleading—but we could hardly expect a Korean spokesman to do otherwise. His description of the massacre of twenty-nine Koreans at Chai-amm-ni is, to be sure, taken from a newspaper. But it fails to mention that the reprisals were due to the murder of two Japanese policemen in the village. So an account of the Japanese relations with Korea, which fails to mention the attacks upon the Japanese legation in Seoul in 1882 and 1884, and the murder of Prince Ito by a Korean in 1909, does not give the reader a fair chance to form a sound judgment.

Americans cannot help sympathizing with the desire of the Korean people to regain the independence which their ignorant and corrupt rulers and officials sacrificed. But Americans also should not expect

the Japanese, who have had to learn how to deal with foreign peoples only in the last fifty years, to measure up to the standards set by Britain, who has been conquering and colonizing and ruling for the past three hundred. There were certainly many reprehensible things done in Korea by police and soliders during the independence agitation in 1919. But a wider knowledge of the way in which subject peoples have been handled in the rest of the world, not only in Asia but in Europe and America, would temper some of the unqualified denunciation of Japan.

PAYSON J. TREAT.

*Stanford University.*

*The Republic of Liberia.* By R. C. F. MAUGHAM. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920. Pp. 299.)

This volume, in keeping with its subtitle, is more of a treatise on Liberia from a layman's point of view than a scientific study. It is a general description of the country with its history, commerce, agriculture, flora, fauna and present methods of administration. When the student of social sciences has read it, therefore, he realizes that there is still room in this field for a large contribution. The increasing interest of the civilized world in African affairs has given rise to the demand for authoritative works on the life and history of many parts of Africa. That the author has not produced a work measuring up to this standard is evident when, according to his own prefatory statement, he depended for the historical facts altogether upon the works of D'Ollone, Jore, Delafosse, Johnston, and Starr; and for facts and illustrations of the fauna, flora, and life of the natives upon several others.

The value of the book, however, is apparent, in that, although it is not scientific, it is written sympathetically—a departure from most works on Liberia. The author's predecessors have found in Liberia little worthy of commendation. Most of their works have been devoted to a comparison of the civilization of the Liberians with that of Europe or America, showing how different the Africans are from the whites and figuring out exactly what the unfortunate blacks must do and how long they will have to toil before they can hope to develop a civilization like that of the Caucasian. Maugham himself develops his story by such comparison, although he does meet here and there the requirement for treating these problems scientifically. He undertook to invade this field without preoccupation of mind. He realized that in the life of these